As per the International CODEX standards, foreign matter in the grain is permissible upto 2% out of which 1.5% consists of organic matter, such as, chaff, weed seeds, other edible and non-edible grains, etc. and the balance (0.5%) inorganic foreign matter, such as, stones, dust, etc. Quality specifications prescribed in the Iraqi contract provided for the presence of foreign matter upto 2%. There was no further break-up of this 2% into organic and inorganic foreign matter.

The Indian delegation that visited Iraq was, however, informed by Iraqi authorities that, according to their definition, they do not count sand particles under foreign matter. In other words, inorganic matter, which is a part and parcel of foreign matter, like sand, stones, pebbles, clay particles, etc., are not accepted under this category. The explanation given by them was that only organic foreign matter (like chaff, glumes, weed seeds and other edible and inedible grains) are taken under this category. This position was not known to the exporters. They presumed that, as in the CODEX standards, the 2% foreign matter would include upto 0.5% in organic matter. The delegation was further informed that the Iraqi flour mills were not having adequate facilities for separation of inorganic matter because of the problem of spare parts required for maintenance of such machines owing to UN sanctions. The delegation was told that the Iraqi authorities had accordingly taken a decision to reject any wheat stocks found with inorganic matter like sand, stones, etc. The delegation was further informed that Iraq had also rejected the wheat source from various other countries on the same grounds.

The export of wheat has not been directly undertaken by the Food Corporation of India. The exporters have been given the freedom to identify wheat stocks available in the Central Pool for the purpose of export. However, on receipt of reports of rejection of wheat consignments from India, it was decided that no further consignment of wheat would be sent to Iraq, unless it was cleaned to meet the specifications of the Grain Board of Iraq.

Annual outlay for schemes in Super Bazar

476. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMERAFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual outlay approved for various schemes for Super Bazar during 2001-2002;

(b) the outlay utilized in that institution with details thereof and results achieved therefrom;

(c) what was the approved outlay for various schemes for Super Bazar for 1994-95;

(d) whether any market improvement in sales promotion and net profits has been noticed in that institution after utilizing outlays of 1999-2000 and 2001-2002, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The approved outlay for Super Bazar for 1994-95 was Rs. 8.00 lakhs as share capital Rs. 8.00 lakhs as loan and Rs. 4.00 lakhs as subsidy.

(d) The sales position and profitability of Super Bazar for 1999-2000 are as under (Rs. in lakhs):

Year	Sales	(+) Net Profit (—) Net Loss
1999-2000	8,167.35	(—) 1372.52

The Super Bazar has reported that the figures for 2001-2002 are yet to be compiled.

(e) The reasons in declining sales and losses are as under:—

1. The Super Bazar has manpower far in excess of its actual requirement.

2. There was mismanagement/corruption during the last few years.

3. The salaries of employees were enhanced due to implementation of the Fifth Pay Commission's recommendations resulting in increase of expenses.

4. Non-payment of dues by Government Department.

Road freight expenses for transportation of palmolein

477. SHRI BACHANI LEKHRAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have represented to the Central